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## Turkey Reluctant to Back Up Its Acts of War.

The dilatoriness of the Turkish government in accepting responsibility for the acts of war committed in the Black Sea by vessels flying the Turkish flag is easy to account for. The Turk does nothing in a hurry, and the running amuck of the Russian coast may have been more or less of a surprise to most of the members of the Sultan's government. The Sultan must have a good deal of concern about the future of the present dynasty and can hardly share the fantastic dreams of a reconstituted Turkish Empire which are cherished by Enver Bey, the power behind the throne and the chief agent in Constantinople of the pan-Germanic propaganda.

A new Turkish Empire in Asia and Europe as an offshoot of a German-Austro-Hungarian alliance is the goal of Enver Bey's schemes. But the Sultan would probably rather cling to Constantinople and what he has left of his patrimony than risk everything in a head-on crash with the military and naval resources of the powers of the Triple Entente and of their prospective allies.

It is very easy to overestimate the military strength of the present Turkish Empire. Mr. Herman Ridder, writing as a military critic in the "Staats-Zeitung," puts the strength of Turkey's army on a peace footing at 800,000, and says that "the war strength is quadruple her peace strength." But it is obvious that Turkey cannot equip and keep in the field an army of 1,000,000 men, to say nothing of 2,000,000. Her government lacks the war material, the organizing capacity, the capital and the credit with which to maintain such a force.

Turkey's war machinery broke down as soon as it was put to a strain in the war with the Balkan States. Training and education are needed to make a modern army, and the average Turkish subject, though a first class soldier in the old days, is unequal to the demands of the present, as was pretty thoroughly demonstrated in the recent Balkan war. The Turks could not make headway against the Greeks, Servians, Bulgarians or Montenegrins, although in the war with Greece in 1897 they had exhibited a decisive, all-round superiority. Even then the superiority was only relative, and Greece and the Balkan nations have in the last fifteen years outdistanced Turkey in cultivating and attaining military efficiency.

Moreover, the Turks rule over discontented subject peoples in Asia Minor, and if they try to base the war against Russia, Great Britain and France on an appeal to religious fanaticism they will have these subject Christian races—among them the Armenians and the Syrians—to reckon with. The Young Turks tried to increase the strength of the army by admitting non-Mahomedans to the ranks. But that was one of the causes of the disorganization in the army which made Turkey so easy a prey for the Balkan States.

If a Holy War is declared (and the effects of such a war are what Great Britain and France have most to fear) the Turkish army will have to be recruited solely from among the Faithful. But that step would cut down the recruiting material enormously and throw large sections of the empire into a state of civil war. From the point of view of actual military strength the support of Rumania and Greece would be worth far more to the Allies than the support of Turkey would be to Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The Turkish navy, apart from the Goeben and Breslau, the German warships recently acquired by Turkey, is an anachronism. It was bottled up in the war of 1897 with Greece, in the recent war with Italy and in the war with the Balkan League. It may do some damage in the Black Sea, but it will hardly venture to meet British, French or Greek ships in the Mediterranean.

For naval and military supplies Turkey is largely dependent on foreign nations. Germany may have stocked the Turkish arsenals. Trains from Germany carrying munitions of war to Turkey were recently held up in Rumania. But when the supplies already received are gone Turkey's fighting power will also be gone. It is a wild extravagance to think of the Porte's supporting in the field an army of from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 men in a war which may last a year, or even longer. The bigger the army raised the sooner it would fall to pieces from lack of equipment, food, arms and discipline. Superiority in artillery has enabled the Balkan League armies to crush Turkey, and artillery is the most costly arm to maintain, as well as the one requiring the highest average of intelligence in the men who serve it. Turkey will always be short on first class artillery.

If beaten, Turkey has more to lose than any other country participating in the European war. The others would remain nations if conquered, al-

though they might have to surrender territory and pay large indemnities. But with Turkey nationality itself is at stake. If Constantinople changes hands the sun of the Ottoman Empire will have set. The possession of the Dardanelles and the Golden Horn has been the sign-warrant of Turkey's place among the powers of the world. As long as that title remained untouched the Sublime Porte had to be reckoned with in the concert of Europe. But if the ancient seat of the Roman Empire becomes Christian again and the heir of the Caliphs is banished to some obscure town of Asia Minor the Turkey of history will be only a memory. It is this melancholy prospect which the Sultan's government faces if it cannot escape responsibility for Thursday's mad escapade in the Black Sea.

## Tammany Must Not Make the Constitution.

Tammany control of the state for four years has produced waste, extravagance, graft and a general deterioration and demoralization of the state's business. The Democratic attitude toward officeholding has been, in the main, that what everybody's business is nobody's business and therefore safely to be neglected or prostituted to selfish uses. Department officials have grafted and stood in with grafters. The highway frauds and the Sing Sing scandal will not be forgiven by the public for many a long year.

What Tammany has been in charge of the state government Tammany would be in charge of the Constitutional Convention—cynical, selfish, corrupt. The constitution lasts for twenty years. It defines, limits and shapes the policy and action of the state. It is the fundamental law and, as interpreted by the courts, the last word of the law. Making it is one of the most vital pieces of public service.

This state will be ill advised to intrust this far-reaching function to a convention under Tammany dominance. It is unthinkable that the Delmonico directorate, which resembles the older Tammany potentate in working for its own pocket all the time, should direct the remodeling of the state's constitution. It is unthinkable that the organization which puts Ahern and Haffen on the ballot as constitution makers can have a chance of success with the voters. No right thinking citizen should vote for any delegate to the convention if there is a suspicion that he is under the Tiger's paw.

## The Higher Education in England.

Some time before the war broke out "The London Times" reported a list of British howlers. Here are a few samples of these schoolboy witisms—unconscious products of the cruel "examination" period:

The imperfect is used in French to express a future action in time which does not happen at all. A great deal of butter is imported from Denmark because Danish cows are more enterprising than ours and have received a technical education superior to that given them in England. The courage of the Turks is explained by the fact that a man who has several wives is more disposed to face death bravely than he who has only one. In the British Empire the sun is setting all the time.

One wonders, smiling at the naïve paragraphs of the schoolboy, whether he is fighting to-day in France, learning at first hand something about that French imperfect expressive of "a future action in time which does not happen at all," or pondering in the trenches on the British Empire whose sunset he is helping to prevent?

## Prison Politics Up to the Governor.

Governor Glynn's action in ordering the removal of Warden McCormick of Sing Sing was good, so far as it goes. But it does not go very far. McCormick was just a political job holder, and his utter incompetence and his brazen disregard of the proprieties were to have been expected. They were excused and apologized for by Superintendent Riley, his superior, who is amenable to Governor Glynn. Is punishment to be short of Riley, who appointed the heeler McCormick and acquiesced in what he did? If the Governor thinks his administration can get out of this nasty mess by making the small man the scapegoat he sadly misunderstands the public temper—and that is not a good thing for a Governor to do, especially when he is a candidate for office.

Ever since Democracy took charge of state affairs there has been scandal at Sing Sing. When Sulzer did what Dix had refused to do and ousted Superintendent Scott from the prison department he directly threw that department into partisan, job grabbing politics. Bad as it may have been before—and it was none too good—it has been much worse since. Riley is a political job holder. The various prison wardens are job holders; their subordinates graft and play politics. The drug habit flourishes. Convicts leave prison more a menace to the state than when they were committed to jail.

It is incredible that in this state these things need to be. There surely must be obtainable men honest enough and able enough to administer the prisons satisfactorily and without playing politics. Whether Governor Glynn is elected or not, he will have two months to serve. This prison scandal came to a head under him. It is up to him to clean house, kick out the politicians and take the prison department out of politics.

## A Rover of the Old School.

A slippery craft is the Kaiser's fast cruiser Emden, and American sailormen will be the first to applaud her daring and success. Her commander is doing exactly what Dr. Franklin's ships did off the coast of England in the days of Captain John Paul Jones—also what Captain Raphael Semmes did with the Alabama through two long years of the 60's.

The latest exploit of the Emden, in jumping clear across the Bay of Bengal—it is 1,200 miles from Colombo to Penang—and passing herself off as a Japanese cruiser is the nearest trick yet turned. If she hauled down her Japanese flag before sending in her torpedoes there can be no criticism of her conduct. As for the fourth smokestack, worn by way of disguise, roving skippers have a liking for such tricks, which have served their purposes times out of mind. There was the Confederate cruiser Lapwing, for instance. She was only a captured bark in command of a Lieutenant and possessed just one gun, a 12-pounder. A spar was sawed off to a suitable length and painted to look like a long gun. Mounted on two wheels taken from a family carriage found on board, this weapon intimidated nothing less than a full rigged ship. There are signs that the British public is becoming distinctly annoyed by the Emden's success.

Her captures amount to a tiny percentage of the total British commerce, but it is vexing for the great British navy to be defied by a despised German captain. The Admiralty has already issued a lengthy explanation. Seventy cruisers—British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian, including a number of the fastest British commerce destroyers—are hunting for the eight or nine German cruisers on the high seas. Time, patience and good luck are named as necessary preliminaries to the extermination of these dangerous sea rovers.

As a matter of fact, the sympathies of seafaring folk will stand with the British Admiralty in their apparent helplessness. Times have changed, wireless and the cable have come to help pursuing vessels since the days of the great privateersmen, but the seven seas are pretty much unchanged. Captain Semmes dodged about the Atlantic and Pacific from July, 1862, to June, 1864, before he was caught in Cherbourg harbor by Captain Winslow in the Kearsarge. One of his rules was to cruise in one locality not longer than two months, that being about the time required for information to get ashore and pursuit to start. The West Indies, the crossroads of the Equator, where passed the homeward bound East India and Pacific trade, the South Atlantic, gave the Alabama a fruitful year. Then, learning that Union vessels were after him, Captain Semmes drifted to the East Indies, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and made another killing un molested.

The tactics of the Emden are pretty much the same. She took her first prize in the Indian Ocean; early in September she rounded Dondra Head, and ranging up the Bay of Bengal along the Suez-Calcutta route sank or captured seven boats; but by the time the captured crews reached land and the alarm was sent out the Emden had vanished, only to be heard from again 2,000 miles away on the Eight Degree Channel in the Indian Ocean, southwest of Cochin. Now she turns up at Penang, at the head of the Straits Settlements, and after bagging a cruiser and a destroyer under the guns of a fort disappears down the Strait of Malacca.

Let who will follow! It is a sweet mess of waters in which she must now be sought. Sunda Strait, Lombok Strait and the merry currents of Macassar—Mr. Joseph Conrad might be able to locate the flying Emden, but the average navy man will have to worry. Luck may land her on a reef or under superior guns at any hour. And again, it may keep her aloft, snooping coal from obliging rovers, long after "Rule, Britannia," has or has not been sung on Unter den Linden.

## TO ENGLAND—AN APPEAL.

BY FLORENCE DAVIES COATES.  
Hearken, heroic England! Know how near  
To thy life-citadel the foe has drawn!  
Abjure complacent counsels; learn to fear;  
For might that wars 'gainst all thou holdest dear,  
Unstayed, is marching on!

Thou, patient ever, be deceived no more;  
Part with delusive dreams that make less strong!  
Behold how bold, a ruthless conqueror,  
By night and day comes nearer to thy door!  
Intolerable Wrong!

Call upon all thy strength—not later, now—  
Now while the world waits breathless for thy deed,  
That it eternally may disavow  
The faith that "Might makes Right," nor bow  
To Savagery's brute creed!

Brave in defence of honor and the word  
Which, given freely, binds and maketh free,  
Arm, that the weak and helpless may be heard—  
Yes, that the hearts of men may still be stirred  
To Christ's humanity!

From fields of horror, blood-soaked, eloquent,  
From shrines of beauty, waste and desecrate,  
From unoffending lips and innocent,  
The cry of anguish and of hope is rent—  
"England! be not too late!"

## FOR A LEAGUE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

A Reader Urges That the Peril of Bernhardi Aggression to America Be Made Clear.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: There are in this country a number of societies or associations which, under the meaningless title "German-American," devote their energies to the education of the American people in regard to the German Empire. These organizations are not important as to the number of their constituents or the character of their personnel, but they have the tremendous advantage of being in the forefront of the public mind. In the face of practically unanimous American sentiment adverse from the ideals and aims of the German nation, these so-called "German-American" organizations, by their co-ordination of effort, have been able to blind the average American to his intimate personal interest in the outcome of the present appalling design of conquest and aggrandizement. American sentiment is strongly anti-German, but it is so on purely sentimental grounds. These grounds are the traditional American prejudice against an aggressor, which we know Germany to be, and the damnable attack on Belgium. The fact remains that the "German-Americans," as Bernhardi more truly calls them, have managed to create a sense of false security in this country as regards our future development in amity with a Germany victorious in her present aggressive war and a dominant power in world affairs.

I believe, sir, that there is a vital and present need of enlightenment for every American in regard to the future position of this country in the event of Germany's becoming the dominant power in Europe. There is need of widespread reading of certain portions of General Bernhardi's two books. There is need for the refreshing of the memories of our countrymen on the Von Dietrich incident in Manila Bay. There is need, in short, of illumination on the whole megalomaniac tendencies of the German nation, which have, unfortunately, spread from the coarse and brutal Prussian to the traditionally friendly peoples of South Germany.

I believe that as an organized propaganda has served to befog the American public as regards Germany, it is vital and imperative for a counter organization, a league of enlightenment, to devote systematic and intelligent effort to making plain to every American the blighting effect of a dominant Germany on our national future, on our ideals and on the future of the world. To such an organization it would afford me the greatest pleasure to devote my efforts, to the utmost extent of my ability. May I venture to hope that through the mediation of The Tribune some one of requisite prominence may be moved to take the initial steps in the formation of such an organization as I have indicated. Believe me, sir, such a movement once started would by no means lack adherents.  
A. C. JOHNSTON.  
New York, Oct. 30, 1914.

## WOMAN, THE FETTER

Penalizing Motherhood Is Subsidizing Immorality.  
To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: If there is any meaning in morality or any need for matrimony one would suppose that those who train the young should themselves be exponents of the system children are supposed to be trained to respect.

Many people arrive at healthy maturity without the undivided attention of their loving mothers; very many young people would be glad of the chance. Probably as many children have heard of mother's love as have perished from other normal causes. Anybody who can be trusted to carry out expert instructions is better than an ignorant mother who may be a first rate mathematician and an authority on education.

Men bubble about their mothers no less in the saloons after the tenth cup than upon the threshold of the White House. By free option to live and work as their brains and consciences direct women so often are in the lot of the folk. Penalizing motherhood is subsidizing immorality. A restate ment of all conventional ideals indeed has become necessary. Man and woman's position with regard to the family, morality, war and religion, under circumstances as many children have heard of mother's love, is an absurdity, only mitigated by the practical good sense of the majority, which ignores what it does not wish to adopt. Everybody knows it except the public. STEPHEN HAWES.  
New York, Oct. 31, 1914.



I love my country, but I'll be hanged if I'll ever love another!

## A FEMINIST VIEW OF THE TEACHER-MOTHER PROBLEM

Miss Fola La Follette Upholds the Woman with Children and a Career as Against the "Old Maid" Who Has Only a Halfway Interest in Her Work.

No exhibition of the conservatism or inertia of officialdom has so aroused the progressive element of womanhood in years as has the attitude of the Board of Education in forbidding married teachers to become mothers under penalty of losing their places. It is regarded as erecting a barrier against that which women are demanding: the right to be treated as individuals. There are thousands of normal experiences in life. The highest court of the state has said that the Board of Education had the power to maintain this attitude if it cared to do so. As a result various women's organizations of large influence have begun a systematic campaign to bring the Board of Education to a change of front.

Miss Fola La Follette, one of the leaders in the broad movement for "woman's rights," which has come to be termed feminism, is one of those engaged in this campaign. Discussing for The Tribune the situation which has caused Mrs. Wagner, a Staten Island teacher about to become a mother, to continue teaching up to the limit of her endurance rather than to lose her place, Miss La Follette voiced bitter criticism of the Board of Education.

"Our school system is intended to be the best possible instrument for spreading education," said this ardent feminist, who is herself a married member of the women workers' contingent. "Teaching is a born, not made, and when found should be kept in spite of age, sex and offspring. The Board of Education in discharging women teachers of proved value because they desire to bear children is sadly illogical. The constant complaint regarding women teachers is that they take up this work as a mere stopgap between their own school days and matrimony. It is argued that they are inferior to men because men go into teaching as a lifework, whereas women teachers seldom have that point of view regarding it. Nevertheless, the great number of school teachers are women, and so long as anything like the present rate of pay is maintained they will be. If women are to be the children of the future, their mothers must be forced out of the schools just as soon as they show themselves human enough to want to encounter the finest and greatest experience of womanhood."

"Is the Board of Education short-sighted enough to believe it to be a good thing for the schools, the school children, the school teachers, the community to the community—to enforce celibacy in this body of young women? The great reproach of women-teachers is that they are making mistakes, weaklings, effeminate. What is objected to is not the influence of good, true, broad women, but the old maidishness which accompanies the celibacy which seems to be the aim of the Board of Education."

"Perhaps I am wrong in believing that this estimable body of men believes in celibacy for the healthy, normal young women who become school teachers here. Let promotion be denied to those who marry, and motherhood is banned to those hardy ones who do marry in spite of that. Does the Board of Education desire to promote illicit sexual relations among the teachers? Is it possible that its members are ignorant enough of life to think that that is not the inevitable tendency of its policy? Would a loose-living unmarried teacher be that soon?"

## THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

## MR. WADSWORTH'S RECORD

What He Accomplished at Albany and Could Do at Washington.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: It was my privilege to initiate the legislative campaign which resulted in Elihu Root's election to the United States Senate. I nominated him on behalf of the Assembly. I believed then he was a credit to the nation; that he ranked high as a citizen and statesman. At that time he was bitterly opposed by writers of prominence, men who have since learned to appreciate the real worth of Senator Root and have been mainly enough to admit the error of their ways.

I am now urging the candidacy of James W. Wadsworth, jr., who was the Speaker of the New York Assembly during the most strenuous years of the state's legislative history. Mr. Wadsworth was the first Speaker who recognized the importance of our greater New York. He gave to its members of Assembly positions of influence on the legislative committee, listened to their advice and sought in every possible way to give a fair and square deal to the people of New York City. The knowledge he gained of the problems confronting the citizenry of our Empire State, the absolute impartiality displayed by him in the conduct of the duties of his office; the utter lack of subterfuge power so common with the average wielder of power, stamp him a proper candidate for higher honor. He won the esteem of all who served with him in the Legislature, irrespective of party affiliation.

Speaker Wadsworth drove the corrupt lobby from Albany. Corporations held up by unscrupulous men were given a hearing, but only that accorded the humblest citizen, and nothing more. If prosperity is again to visit our nation, the first step must be the return to power of the Republican party, the party of definite aim and responsibility. Than James W. Wadsworth, jr., no sturdier representative of Republican doctrine is to be found in this wide land. Worthy descendant of a worthy sire, he deserves the indorsement of our voters will give him on Election Day. JAMES A. FRANCIS.  
New York, Oct. 30, 1914.

## THE COUNTRY SHOULD CHEER UP

Far, It Is Asserted.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: It is to be hoped that the note of optimism in Judge Gary's speech will have the effect of waking up a few thousand Americans—especially in the East—to the fact that the financial situation is not so bad as it is painted. Not that it had been desirable and necessary to curtail, but the curtailment has gone too far. What we need is to "loosen up." It is a time to spend, at least in part. Business begets business; we are forgetting that. Because his business is falling off the merchant stops advertising. Then his business falls off still more! There is wealth in this country as much as ever, wealth in the last analysis—that is, money, which is not wealth, but simply the means of facilitating the production and dissemination of wealth, only money is less abundant and in a state of stringency. The sooner we start this flowing the sooner we shall all be

## "better off." Pessimism has gone too far.

The West is freer with its money than the East, as I discovered to-day. I asked a New York bank—one of the largest—how much gold it would give me on my check, as I had some thought of going abroad. They told me \$100. To the same question a Pittsburgh bank replied \$1,000. What is needed is a general buying movement; the hoarding has gone far enough. By strangling one another each of us is strangling himself.  
P. A. H.  
New York, Oct. 29, 1914.

## THE PLACE OF STAY

Judge Freschi Explains His Decision in the McGonagle Case.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: In to-day's issue I noticed under the headline "Finds Men Vote Early and Often," on page 4, an account of the McGonagle case, in which you say he registered under the "place of stay" clause and was subsequently released by Judge Donnelly. This is not the fact, as McGonagle claimed a residence at the hospital on Blackwell's Island and he made no claim that it was his "place of stay." The case was decided under the provisions of the state constitution, which provides that a person "kept" in such an institution neither gains nor loses a residence.

The McGonagle case is exactly like that of McGonagle, the only difference being that McGonagle is an interloper and Pyle is an unpaid driver. The point in McGonagle's case was that: Was he "kept" in the institution within the meaning of the constitution? My "place of stay" decision reported some time ago was sustained by Judge Donnelly, and has nothing to do with these two cases.  
JOHN J. FRESCHI.  
New York, Oct. 30, 1914.

## THE GREATEST CRIME

The Invasion of Belgium and America's Duty.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I wish that all my countrymen could be in London to-day that they might realize the suffering which the Belgians are now enduring. Let new Englanders, of whom I am one, think what it would be to have Boston, New Haven or Hanger invaded and destroyed. Let any one realize what it is a just retribution shall eventually overtake those who have brought about such unparalleled suffering on a free, a happy and a peaceful country.  
HELEN CLERGEUE.  
London, Oct. 16, 1914.

## A Most Unneutral Query.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While Herman Ridder is extolling all of the virtues of the Kaiser, and to hold him neutral, why not get ridder Herman?  
PHILA.  
Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1914.